[THURSDAY, *August* 23, 1770.] THE [NUMB. 1442.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 16th of *Aug.* 1770.
Flour at 18*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 7d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. od.
Flour——	18s. od.	Pork	85s. od.
Brown Bread	15s. od.	Salt	2s. od.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	7s. 6d.
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Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	18s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*		*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	3	11	after 5	19	before 7	First qu. next Monday, 9 Afternoon.
FRIDAY	4	12	5	21	7	
SATURDAY	5	1	5	22	7	
SUNDAY	6	2	5	23	7	
MONDAY	☽	3	5	25	7	
TUESDAY	8	3	5	26	7	
WEDNESDAY	9	4	5	27	7	

Days 13 Hours 22 Minutes the 23d.

LONDON, May 26.

IT is ſaid that at the next Common-Hall of the Livery of London, another mode of application to the throne will be propoſed, as the laſt anſwer given has excluded all hope by Remonſtrance, Addreſs and Petition.

And we hear ſome of the beſt popular council will be employed to ſtrike out a track to proceed in, agreeable to the genius of our conſtitution, as there appears no precedent beyond a remonſtrance, in regard to the anſwer given from the throne.

A Correſpondent ſays, "the inſults which the citizens of London received at the weſt end of the town, were as ſevere as the anſwer returned to them was afflicting: Lady B—— L——, to her diſgrace even as a gentlewoman, held her noſe, and affectedly exclaimed, *How theſe fellows ſtink*"

On Wedneſday laſt, when the Lord Mayor preſented the city petition, we are informed that a great Perſonage was at firſt much agitated, but ſoon after recovered himſelf.

We are informed that ſeveral Gentlemen of fortune have come to a reſolution not to pay the land tax, not thinking themſelves properly repreſented.

May 29. We hear that a Remonſtrance is already drawn up and ſubſcribed by a very great number of perſons of the firſt conſequence in the kingdom of Ireland, in order to be laid before a great Perſonage.

It is privately whiſpered, that a certain young Duke has made a conſiderable advance in his addreſſes to the daughter of a patriotic Alderman.

The Ruſſians, by their ſucceſſes in the laſt campaign, are maſters of Choczim, and conſequently have the paſſage open on that ſide to enter the Turkiſh dominions whenever the ſeaſon will permit; they are alſo maſters of Walachia and Moldavia; they are in poſſeſſion of every inch of ground on this ſide the Nieſter and the Danube, and have now opened a paſſage on the other ſide of the Mediterranean, by the conqueſt of the greateſt part of the Morea.

It is ſaid that a proceſs was actually iſſued out of the Exchequer againſt L—d H——d, requiring that Nobleman to make up his accounts; and it is alſo ſaid he has already acknowledged the receipt of forty-three millions, but that the account of diſburſements for thirty-eight millions only are yet delivered in, ſo that five millions remain to be accounted for. The ballance, however, when the whole is brought in, it is thought will be very inconſiderable.

In a certain cauſe now depending, we hear that there are 150 witneſſes to be examined; the damages are ſaid to be laid at 100,000l.

A diſſolution of Parliament by the King having been conſidered by ſome as an unconſtitutional extenſion of prerogative, a Gentleman, treating on this ſubject, obſerves that King George II. diſſolved a Parliament in the 6th year, ſolely for the purpoſe of bringing on a general election by ſurpriſe, to prevent, in ſome degree, the diſorders attendant on thoſe occaſions; the meaſure, ſays he, was univerſally approved, and no hurtful conſequence enſued.

We hear that "The Lords and Commons, who generouſly, and with a true public ſpirit, voted away their own privileges," is a ſtanding toaſt at moſt of the meetings of the reputable Citizens.

We hear that Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, will be appointed Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard.

May 31. A fracas happened one day laſt week between Mr. S. and Mr. D. in the preſence of a great Perſonage; one of them went ſo far as to clap his hand to his ſword, when a great perſon who ſtood by took hold of his arm, and led him out of the room.

After the Lord Mayor had waited in the Anti-chamber at St. James's a conſiderable time, the Lord Chamberlain came out with a paper in his hand, and read to the following effect: "As your Lordſhip thought fit to ſpeak to his Majeſty after his anſwer to the late Remonſtrance, I am to acquaint your Lordſhip, as it was unuſual, his Majeſty deſires that nothing of this kind may happen for the future." The Lord Mayor deſired the paper might be delivered to him. The Lord Chamberlain ſaid he acted officially, and had it not in his orders to deliver the paper. The Lord Mayor then deſired a copy: To which the Lord Chamberlain replied, he would acquaint his Majeſty, and take his directions; but he did not return until the order was brought for the whole Court to attend with the Addreſs.

In going to St. James's, after the Lord Mayor, Sir R. Ladbroke, Mr. Aldermen Alſop, and Sir W. Stephenſon had paſſed through Temple-bar, the gates were ſuddenly ſhut againſt Mr. Alderman Harley (who was next in the proceſſion) by a mob, few in number, who directly began to pelt him with ſtones and dirt, and pulled him out of his chariot, oppoſite to the door of the Sun Tavern, into which he was forced to take to preſerve his life, they declaring, as he did not go up with the Remonſtrance, he ſhould not go with the Addreſs. After continuing here ſome time, he went away in a harkney coach, up Chancery lane, and through Holborn, to St. James's, with a gentleman who had accompanied him, but not without being followed and inſulted by part of the mob that firſt beſet him.

The diſtribution of cake and caudle at St. James's, is to be continued till Saturday night. By a computation, upwards of 10,000 perſons have been there on the occaſion, excluſive of the Nobility.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 23.

"The laſt letters from Peterſbourg inſinuate that it is probable the preſent campaign will be the laſt, the Porte having, it is ſaid, made propoſitions of peace to Ruſſia."

Kaminieck, April 24. *The Tartars, after paſſing the Nieſter, near Balta, began to carry their ravages into Poland, but were repulſed at the firſt onſet. Nevertheleſs, on the 16th paſt, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their frontiers; but a detachment, commanded by Capt Stukulow, came up with them in the neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them, ſeized their camp, and took all of their baggage. A Sultan, two Mirzas, and 236 private men were killed on the ſpot; the booty in horſes and cattle were conſiderable, and 362 Chriſtians and Jews were reſcued from ſlavery.*

Paris, May 18. *The preſents of jewels made by the King and Royal Family to the Dauphineſs, upon her marriage, are valued at three millions of livres, upwards of £.130,000 ſterling.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 23.

Mr. PRINTER,

The following is a Copy of a Letter wrote by the Merchants of the City of Albany, to the Committee of Merchants at New-York, which you are requeſted to inſert in your next Paper, and you will oblige many of your conſtant Readers.

GENTLEMEN, Albany, Auguſt 7, 1770.

"WE received the Advice that you had receded from the Non-Importation Agreement, with all that Surprize that muſt naturally ariſe from ſuch an unaccountable Duplicity of Conduct, as you have held on this Occaſion; a Conduct ſo replete with Inconſiſtency and Injuſtice, and with a ſtrange Mixture of Temerity and Puſillanimity, that we beheld it with equal Horror and Deteſtation.

"In your firſt Letter to us, on the Subject of the Non-Importation Agreement, you urge the Neceſſity of reſtricting the Importation of Goods, "As the only Meaſure which could relieve the Colonies, as the moſt certain and effectual Means of procuring a Repeal of the "Act impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. &c."——We ſaw the Propriety of the Meaſure; we felt the Force of your Reaſoning; we adopted your Sentiments; and we concluded with you, "that united we might preſerve our "invaluable Liberties and Privileges; but divided, muſt "ſubmit to the Oppreſſions impoſed on us;" and therefore we readily and chearfully embraced the Meaſure, not in the leaſt doubting, but that your Intentions were diſintereſted, fair, and uninfluenced by ſelfeſh Motives: Alas! the Event has but too fatally evinced that our Confidence was ill-placed; and that the Information which we received in May laſt, that the Merchants of New-York and Boſton intended to import every Thing but the ſingle Article of Tea, was well founded with Reſpect to many of the former, and was the only Reaſon which induced us to a precipitate and inconſiderate annulling of our former Agreement; but happy for us, and happy would it be for you, Gentlemen, if you would follow our Example, Kiſs the Rod, and demean yourſelves on the Receipt of this Letter, as we did on that of yours of the 26th of May laſt, that is, to retract your Reſolution to import, and to abide *honeſtly* by your former Agreement; indeed, Gentlemen, "we flattered ourſelves that you would before you came into ſuch haſty and *unwarrantable* Reſolutions, have at leaſt conſulted with, and have had the "Approbation of your Brethren and Friends of Boſton "and Philadelphia;" and we too, Gentlemen, who are equally intereſted in the Event of this Conteſt with you, might have been adviſed with on this Occaſion: But waving this, permit us to aſk you in your own Words, "If there was any Uſe in your adopting the Meaſure at "all, unleſs you intended ſteadily and virtuouſly to have "perſevered in it until the End was attained at firſt propoſed by it?" nor do you leave us in the leaſt doubt, that the End which you pretended you meant to attain, was a total Repeal of the Revenue-Act; for you add, "as "it is far from being impoſſible that the Duty on Tea "may be repealed before the Expiration of the preſent "Seſſion of Parliament, it appears very improper to us "here to make any *Alteration* or *Deviation* in our Non-"Importation Agreement, until we know with Certainty "whether the Duty on Tea is taken off or not; if it "ſhould, we have ſaved our Credit, and may begin our "Importations with *Honour*; if not, we ſhould act in "*Concert* and prefer *good Faith* with our Siſter Colonies, "and not arbitrarily take upon us to act independently "of them." Here, Gentlemen, you fully explain the Intention of the Non Importation Agreement, you clearly point out the End propoſed, and ſtrongly inculcate the Neceſſity of a uniformity in Conduct as well as in Sentiment, and juſtly recommend that *good Faith* and mutual Dependance, which is ſo highly meritorious in Compacts of this Kind: But have you, Gentlemen, adhered to your own Doctrines? we wiſh for your own Sakes, as well as for your injured Country's Sake, that you had not "*deviated* from them, that you had began your Impor-"tation with *Honour*:" We wiſh you had been as tenacious of *good Faith*, as you have been liberal to preach it to others: We wiſh that you had acted in *Concert* with, and not *arbitrarily* and *independently* counter acted the other Colonies, "whoſe unanimous Sentiments (you ſay) was "firmly to adhere to the Non-Importation Agreement, "without the leaſt *Alteration* or *Deviation*." We wiſh that ſuch of you to whom this is juſtly applicable, had ſhewn an equal Firmneſs with the Inhabitants of the other Colonies, of which, in your Letter of the 8th June laſt, you tell us "there is no doubt but you would"—Such a Firmneſs would have prevented you from ſtanding as a Foil to your virtuous Neighbours, whoſe Perſeverance for the Relief of their Country, receives an additional Luſtre from your unaccountable Defection; a Defection ſo much more pernicious in its Conſequences, as others who abhor and deteſt the Thought of importing Goods in the preſent State of Things, will, from their Situation, be neceſſarily carried along with you, and involuntary be aiding in your deſtructive Plan. It would give us Pleaſure, if we had it in our Power to name the Perſon amongſt you (if any there was) whom you ſuppoſe led us into that tranſient Error of voiding our Agreement in May laſt; but if there was ſuch an one, he muſt have been well informed with reſpect to the Intentions of many at New-York; and it is now, but too evident, that your Reſentment againſt him proceeded from his having officiouſly, as you thought, revealed a Deſign, for the Reception of which you had not quite prepared the Public, and of which you intended to take an Advantage. In ſhort, Gentlemen, you have brought a Stain upon yourſelves, which nothing but a ſincere Repentance, and a directly contrary Conduct to what you now hold, can wipe away; you ſeem to have ſtopped your Ears to the Voice of Liberty, to the Cries of your injured Country! You have been culpably active in aiding the greateſt Enemies of our Happineſs to accompliſh their Ends; if you continue to purſue the ruinous Plan you have adopted, you will leave as a Legacy to your Poſterity, Slavery, Poverty and Oppreſſion: May Heaven avert it! May it inſpire you with Courage to repent and turn from your evil Ways, that you may not be excommunicated from that glorious Society the REAL SONS OF LIBERTY: To this End we entreat you to join in Prayer with us; the Form ſhall be one of your own compoſing; it is a good one, and as it anſwered the Purpoſes for which it was originally intended, we ſhall hope for the like Effect on this Occaſion. With ſincere Hearts let us therefore pray, "That you will not perſiſt in Reſolu-"tions ſo derogatory to yourſelves, and ſo ſubverſive of "the Liberties of your Neighbours, but that you will "re-conſider the Nature of your Obligations to them, "and that if any of your Merchants have already ſent "forward their Orders, they will countermand them by "the next Opportunity, and not again ſend for Goods "until they ſhall hear it is reſolved on at Philadelphia, "Boſton, &c." After ſo ſolemn a Service, we would not diſturb your Meditations by any further Animadverſions, and therefore we ſubſcribe ourſelves,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
HA. GANSEVOORT,
VOLCKERT P. DOUW,
HARMANUS WENDELL,
BARENT TEN EYCK,
GYSBERT FONDA.

P. S. We deſire that this Letter may be publiſhed, in order to ſhew the Senſe of the Merchants of this Place, on this Occaſion.

To Meſſrs. ISAAC LOW, THOMAS FRANKLIN, jun. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, ISAAC SEARS, and other the Gentlemen, Committee of Merchants at New-York.

[*The Reply to the foregoing Piece we muſt defer for want of Room.*]

[*In our paper of the 2d inſtant, no. 1439, was inſerted from the Maryland Gazette, an account of the proceedings of the Committee of Aſſociation for Annapolis (for ſupporting the non importation agreement) againſt Meſſrs. Thomas Williams, Thomas Charles and Joſeph Willioms, at whoſe inſtance the following anſwer from the ſame paper, is inſerted.*]

To the Printers of the Maryland Gazette, Aug. 2.

Pleaſe to give a place in your paper to the following anſwer to a moſt ſcandalous piece in your laſt, attacking our characters in the moſt virulent manner, to which it is no wonder they were aſhamed to ſet their names.

"*Firſt take the beam out of thine own eye, that thou maiſt ſee clearly, &c. &c.*

GENTLEMEN of the COMMITTEE.

WHEN you inquired the price we ſold tea at, you was anſwered Ten Shillings *per* pound, and that we had but very little left; and though you then charged us with a breach of the aſſociation, we think you cannot make that appear, as tea had, before that time been ſold at Ten Shillings *per* pound, in many different parts of this province, without being noticed, and in other parts by conſent of their committee; if we are culpable, ſo are many others, and even ſome of the committee themſelves.

Now, Mr. Attorney, I ſhould be glad to know who gave you this daring and unprecedented authority, to interrogate and try to extort from *Joſeph Williams* the coſt, and how much advance we ſold the tea at, which you was told was bought in the country? Pray Sir had you any commiſſion from my Lord Chancellor for ſo doing? I do aver, the aſſociation gave you no ſuch power; and I might, with as good authority as you, have demanded of you an exact and true liſt of all the extraordinary fees you have taken from your ſeveral clients, whether five, twenty or fifty piſtoles, over and above what the law allows you; and I ſhould expect my anſwer would be your cane over my head His very proper anſwer, that you had no right to aſk ſuch queſtions, ſaved him from being ridiculed as a fool in his own buſineſs, by every merchant in the province. Mr. Attorney, lay your hand on your mouth——There may be ſome fit and good men in our committee; but I wonder they ſhould aſſociate in committee affairs, with two or three other petti-foggers, whoſe principal accompliſhments conſiſt in depreciating, and if poſſible murdering, others characters, under a falſe pretence of being ſhining patriots of their country, and if poſſible would drive all ſtrangers away, that ſo they might oblige the publick to pay their own prices. Theſe little ſpirited ſouls have frequently been firing their ſquibs and ſmall-ſhot, without the leaſt provocation or any return from us; and now they are pleaſed, with what they would have the public believe, a moſt egregious breach of the aſſociation, and a ſufficient provocation, to give us a broadſide from their ground tire. We believe your charge is (happy for us) quite loſt, but are no leſs obliged to you, than if it had made a wide breach in the walls: We caution you to take care of the rebound.

Our extenſive acquaintance in the many trading parts of *Europe*, as well as in *America*, puts it in our power to ſerve the public on the very beſt terms, indeed too well for ſome of your intereſt: Your deficiency in theſe points excite your envy and fret your very ſouls, and from this fountain ſprings all your venom. We believe we can ſay with ſafety, that we have increaſed the trade of this city; ſay, the public, if theſe things are not true; and ſay, ſome of your little ſouls, our enemies, if you have not ſold conſiderably more goods by virtue of our eſtabliſhed friends and acquaintance from the Eaſtern Shore, of many years ſtanding, who are following us with their kind orders for goods to this place.

We now appeal to all the unprejudiced inhabitants of this city in particular, and the public in general, and aſk them, if we have not ſerved them with goods, on as good terms, and as fairly, juſtly, and honeſtly, as any other merchant in this province? We further requeſt the public in general to ſay, whether they have ever found us to be thoſe infamous, baſe, treacherous, faithleſs, ſordid, or infamouſly inclined perſons, as thoſe committee Gentlemen have been pleaſed to repreſent us? And whether our characters are deſerving to be murdered in this moſt villainous manner? We truſt there are ſome good Samaritans both in this city and country.

Since the *Good Intent's* cargo was ſent back, ſeveral other cargoes of Goods have arrived here, and have been ſuffered to be landed, and many of thoſe goods imported, contrary to the aſſociation, though we believe ſome have been ſhipped contrary to the merchants orders, and this committee as yet have never publiſhed any of their proceedings relating thereto, nor the merchants names that received thoſe goods, though there is reaſon to believe ſome of them are ſold: But they were very careful to publiſh our names, in a day or two after they had examined one of us, and before it appeared that we had broken or violated any article of the aſſociation. Neither have they taken notice of other characters, that have ſold articles at a much higher advance than uſual, nor of one of our flaming patriots, who ſome time ſince raiſed his goods 20 or 25 *per cent.* higher than he had ſold for, on account of the ſcarcity at that time. Neither is there any account, that we can learn, what became of ſome large packages of goods, that came from ſome *London* ſhip or ſhips, and landed at the back of the town in the night. Be aſſured, gentlemen, all thoſe well known notorious partialities are the moſt effectual methods you could deviſe for breaking up the whole of the aſſociation of this province.

Where will you find one merchant, though ever ſo ſtrenuouſly inclined to continue a true and impartial aſſociation, that will abide by the preſent partial proceeding, when others are allowed to break through under your noſes with impunity. We believe the very plain truth will turn out, that you the merchants, who attack our characters, have all broke through it long ago, and now you find it tottering, you combine and exert your utmoſt influence to fix the firſt breach on us. In the above are ſome latent characters, which your own conſciences will diſcover whom they belong to; and though out of compaſſion for your folly I have concealed your names from the public, I am neither afraid nor aſhamed to ſign my name.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
in company with
THOMAS CHARLES and JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

TUESDAY 31ſt of July laſt, paſt P. M. the trade and inhabitants of the town of Boſton, met according to adjournment at Fanouil-Hall, and in conſequence of ſome very poſitive aſſertions, that Salem, Marblehead and Newbury had departed from the non-importation agreement. Meſſrs. William Molineux, William Phillips, Eſq; William Cooper, Ebenezer Storer, and William Greenleaf, were voted a committee to repair forthwith to the towns aboveſaid and Haverhill, to enquire into the foundation of ſuch accuſation and make report. After which, John Hancock and William Phillips, Eſqrs; Meſſrs. Samuel Adams, William Molineux and William Greenleaf, Doctors Warren and Young John Adams, Joſiah Quincy and Richard Dana, Eſqrs; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and Mr. Jonathan Maſon, were voted a committee to conſider what may be proper to be done towards ſtrengthening the union of the colonies, and effecting the ſalutary deſign this body had in view in coming into the agreement for a non-importation, and the meeting was adjourned to Tueſday the 7th current 10 o'clock A. M.——At which time the committee ſent to Salem, Marblehead, &c. reported that the conduct of our brethren in ſaid towns was honourable and ſincere; whereupon it was VOTED unanimouſly, That it is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction we have reaſon to be aſſured that the trade and inhabitants of the ſeveral towns above-mentioned have religiouſly and ſtedfaſtly adhered to their agreement, and have conducted themſelves with the firmneſs and integrity which juſtly renders them an example worthy of imitation; and that the committee of merchants in this place, in teſtimony of the ſincere reſpect which we owe to the inhabitants of the ſaid towns not only for their paſt efforts, but for the reſolution they ſtill maintain to continue their utmoſt exertions in the common cauſe of American liberty, do tranſmit them reſpectively a copy of this vote.

In the afternoon it was VOTED unanimouſly, That the names of all ſuch as refuſe reſhipping their goods, be adverti'ed in the Monday's papers, except perſons who are at ſuch diſtances as they cannot be apprized of this reſolution and that notice thereof be given in the Thurſday's papers. Alſo, voted unanimouſly, That the thanks of the body be given to the ſeveral committees, for the diligent and faithful diſcharge of their duty——and that this body do ſtrictly adhere to their former reſolution relative to the ſupport of the ſaid committees, and that we now engage to ſtand by, and defend them in the execution of their truſts and every endeavour to anſwer the intention of their appointments.

Then Meſſrs. William Molineux, William Cooper, Thomas Boyliſton, William Whitwell, and Jonathan Maſon were voted a committee to repair to Providence and New-Port in Rhode-Iſtand, to confer with our brethren in that colony on the neceſſity of maintaining the agreement inviolate.

After this the meeting was diſſolved.

At the opening of this meeting ſeveral letters from our worthy brethren of Connecticut were read, and noticed with the regard, which good ſenſe and public ſpirit invariably inſpire.

Publiſhed by Order of the Corporation of the City of New-York, Auguſt 16, 1770.

A LAW to aſcertain the Size, Dimenſions, and Quality of Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Plank, which ſhall be brought to this City of New-York, *for Sale.*

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *New-York*, convened in Common Council; and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the ſame; that from and after the firſt Day of *September*, which will be in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy, all the Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Plank, which ſhall be brought to the City of New-York, for Sale, ſhall be of the Size, Dimenſions, Quality, and prepared as herein after-mentioned; *That is to ſay.*

That every White Oak Butt Stave ſhall be five Feet four Inches long, five Inches broad in the narroweſt Part, clear of Sap, one Inch and a Quarter thick in the thinneſt Place, and not more than one Inch and three Quarters thick in any Part, and ſhall not have more than eight Worm Holes.

That every White Oak Pipe Stave, ſhall be four Feet eight Inches long, four Inches broad in the narroweſt Part, clear of Sap, one Inch and a Quarter thick in the thinneſt Place, not more than one Inch and Half thick in any Part, and ſhall not have more than ſeven Worm Holes.

That every White Oak and red Oak Hogſhead Stave, ſhall be three Feet eight Inches long, four Inches broad at the narroweſt Part, clear of Sap, three Quarters of an Inch thick in the thinneſt Place, not more than one Inch and one Quarter thick in any Part, and ſhall not have more than ſix Worm Holes; except ſuch Staves as are ſhipped for Sugar Hogſheads, and are four Feet ſix Inches long.

That every White Oak Barrel Stave, ſhall be two Feet eight Inches long, four Inches broad in the narroweſt Part, clear of Sap, three Quarters of an Inch thick at the thinneſt Part, not more than one Inch and one Quarter thick in any Part, and ſhall not have more than five Worm Holes.

That every piece of White Oak Hogſhead Heading ſhall be two Feet ſix Inch long, ſeven Inches broad in the narroweſt Part, clear of Sap, and the cantle Pieces of the ſame Breadth in the wideſt Part, clear of Sap, both Sorts one Inch thick, and ſhall not have more than ſeven Worm Holes in each Piece; the Cullers having a due Regard that there be always a proper Proportion of middle Pieces in ſuch Heading.

That all Hoops brought to the ſaid City for Sale, ſhall be from twelve to fifteen Feet long, and be otherwiſe good and ſufficient.

That Oak Plank of all Dimenſions, ſhall be clear of Sap, and ſhakes edged, the Ends ſquare, and be otherwiſe good and ſufficient.

That Pine Boards of all Sorts and Dimenſions, ſhall be edged, clear of Shakes, and be otherwiſe good and ſufficient.

That all Boards uſually ſold by the Piece, ſhall be the full Thickneſs by which they are ſold; and if not of that Thickneſs, ſhall be ſold by the next Size under.

That all Oak Timber ſhall be ſquare, both Sides, and Ends free of Shakes, and be otherwiſe good and ſufficient.

That Shingles commonly called long Shingles, ſhall be three Feet long, and not leſs than five Inches broad, and ſhall alſo be three Quarters of an Inch thick at the Butts.

That Shingles commonly called ſhort Shingles, ſhall be one Foot ſix Inches, to one Foot eight Inches long, four Inches and upwards broad, and Half an Inch to five eights of an Inch thick,

And be it further ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Plank, that ſhall be brought to this City for Sale, not of the Size and Quality above-mentioned, ſhall be deemed merchantable, nor be allowed of, and paſſed as ſuch by the Officers herein-after appointed for inſpecting and examining the ſame.

And be it further ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Staves Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles and Plank, that ſhall from and after the ſaid firſt Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1770, be brought to this city for Sale, ſhall, before the ſame are delivered to the Purchaſer, be culled, examined, and meaſured. *That is to ſay*, all Staves, Heading, Hoops, and Shingles, by one or more of the ſworn Cullers of this City; and all Boards, Timber, and Plank, by one or more of the ſworn Meaſurers for that Purpoſe to be appointed, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings for every Thouſand of Staves, Heading, Hoops and Shingles; and the like Sum for every Thouſand Feet of Board, Plank, and Timber; and ſo in the ſame Proportion for a greater or leſſer Quantity,

And be it further ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Cullers and Meaſurers, ſhall have and receive for culling, examining, and meaſuring the Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Plank, that ſhall be brought to this City for Sale as aforeſaid, the Fees, following, to wit. For culling every thouſand of Butt Staves, Five Shillings; and for every Thouſand of Pipe Staves, Four Shillings; for culling every Thouſand Hogſhead Staves, Three Shillings; and for every Thouſand of Hogſhead Heading, Two Shillings and Six-pence; and for culling every Thouſand Barrel Staves, Two Shillings; and for culling every Thouſand of Hoops; Two Shillings; and for inſpecting and meaſuring every Thouſand Feet of Boards or Plank, Two Shillings and Six-pence; and for every Thouſand Feet of Timber, Two Shillings and Six-pence; and for every Thouſand Shingles, One Shilling; and ſo in Proportion for a greater or leſſer Quantity, one Half of which Fees to be paid by the Buyer, and the other Half by the Seller of ſuch Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Plank.

And be it further ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of the ſaid Cullers or Meaſurers, ſhall cull or allow any Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Plank, of leſs Demenſions, or other Quality than aforeſaid, as merchantable; ſuch Culler or Meaſurer, ſhall forfeit

and pay the Sum of Forty Shillings for each Offence: All which Fines and Forfeitures above-mentioned, shall be recovered by any Person or Persons, who shall inform and prosecute for the same; the one Half thereof to his or their own Use, and the other Half to the Use of the Poor of the City of New-York, and to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any of the Aldermen of this City.

Mr. HOLT,

Please to insert in your next useful Paper what follows, viz.

UPON reading your No. 1441, I found a copy of an act of parliament, intitled, an act to enable the governor, council, and assembly of his Majesty's colony of New-York, to pass an act of assembly, for creating and issuing upon loan, paper bills of credit to a certain amount, &c. Besides the novelty of the thing, I was astonished at the contents of it, particularly when the money to be emitted and issued, in virtue of, and by authority of it, by the legislature here, (which it is hop'd they never will submit to) it will not be a legal tender between man and man, but only at the Loan Office for fourteen years, and in the Treasury for a year longer. What confusion may result from it; every one being at liberty to receive it or not, according to the caprice or humour of the creditor, one may easily imagine. The first act of assembly (if I'm not mistaken) for issuing bills of credit, was in the year 1709, since which there have been twenty three emissions more. Whoever will be at the pains of perusing these acts, will find that they were all made and passed by the several legislatures here, without any one act of parliament enabling them, or any of them so to do, and without a suspending clause in any of the twenty-four acts; and in all of them are to be found a clause to this purpose, viz. "Which bills shall be received and taken for the same value, and equal to the current coin, passing in this colony, for goods bought or sold, or in any payments to be made for debts contracted, or that shall be contracted; and the tender of the said bills for the payment and discharge of any debt, or debts, bargains, sales, bonds, bills, mortgages, and specialties whatsoever, shall be as good and effectual in the law, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as if the current coin of this colony had been offered and tendered to any person or persons whatsoever, for the discharge of the same, or any part thereof." The consequence of an emission of bills in pursuance of this act of parliament, will doubtless, in many instances be this; A debtor is sued for £.500, he goes to his creditor and tells him, he's come to pay him, lays down these unprecedented, unconstitutional bills, the creditor refuses to take them, the suit goes on, judgment is obtained, execution issues, the poor debtor must go to gaol, or his estate is sold by the sheriff at public vendue. This is no chimerical or whimsical supposition, but will doubtless happen. Again, suppose a Jersey man is sued by A. B. a New-Yorker, the plaintiff has obtained a judgment by default, execution is respited for a time, the debtor comes to York with flour, &c. sells all to C. D. who pays him in this novel money, he goes to his creditor in order to pay him. A. B refuses to take it, what must the poor man do? If he has Jersey money, the tender is no better, lion dollars are not to be had, execution issues, his farm is sold for half, or a third of its value (which has really often happened) and the man ruined, notwithstanding his new money. I hope my betters will prevent all this.

MARBLEHEAD, *August* 10.

Last Evening Capt. Samuel Lion, in the Sloop ——, arrived here. On Inspection, the Committee of the Trade found her to be laden with Pork, belonging to the Colony of New-York: The Committee immediately acquainted Capt. Lyon, that New-York had broke their Non-Importation Agreement, and deserted their Sister Colonies, at a Time when they well knew that a Union was most necessary for obtaining the desired End.

The Committee therefore desired him to depart out of this Port, with the Vessel and Cargo, as soon as possible; for no Inhabitants of this Place can have so little Sense of their Liberties as to have any Connection or Commerce with an Inhabitant of said Colony, until they give Satisfaction to the Committee of Trade at Boston for their base Defection.

NEW-YORK, August 23.

Capt. Mersey from St. Lucar, informs us, that the Danish Fleet mentioned in our last, lay at Gibraltar the 4th of June, and consisted of four Ships of the Line, two Frigates, two Bombs, and four Transports with Troops, and that they were actually destined against Algiers, where it was imagined they would make an easy Conquest.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of the Birth Day of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, an elegant Equestrian Statue of his present Majesty, was erected in the Bowling-Green, in this City, near Fort-George. On this Occasion, the Members of his Majesty's Council, the City Corporation, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Corporation of the Marine Society, and most of the Gentlemen of the City and Army, waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, in the Fort, at his Request, where their Majesties and other loyal Healths were drank, under a Discharge of 32 Pieces of Cannon from the Battery, accompanied with a Band of Music. This beautiful Statue is made of Metal, richly gilt, being the first Equestrian One of his present Majesty, and is the Workmanship of that celebrated Statuary, Mr. Wiltons of London. We hear that in a few Days a Marble Pedestrian Statue of Mr. Pitt, will be erected in Wall-Street.

At a Meeting of the Gentlemen Merchants at Hartford, in Connecticut, the 4th Instant, it was resolved that they would withdraw all Commerce from the Inhabitants of New-York, unless they countermand the Orders sent to England for Goods; but another General Meeting was appointed the 9th following of the Land-holders of the County.

Extract of a Letter from London.

I am informed by a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity, and a warm Friend to America, that in Conversation with Mr. Bourke, he express'd himself as follows, The Colonies treated this Country with base Ingratitude, upon the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, they deserve the severest Chastisement for the Indignity thrown on the Merchants of London,—and the Merchants of New-York, and Boston had presented an impudent Libel upon Government, in their Petitions to Parliament in 1766, had discovered an utter Ignorance as to the Trade of America, and deserved no Support from their best Friends here. That he was amazed to hear any Man ask for more Liberty in America than the Subject enjoy'd here, for that the People of this Country were free enough; that he would give full Credit to Mr. Harrison, Collector of Boston, in any Thing concerning the Colonies, in preference to any Man living; that tho' some few Men might have a private Interest in vindicating the Conduct of America, he knew the People of that Country, were despos'd to throw off every Control and resist every Act of Parliament, whether for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, or the Regulation of Trade.

The Gentleman who heard the above can attest it on Oath if required.

Extract of a Letter, dated London, 3th June, 1770.

"The People of England now curse Governor Bernard, as bitterly as those of America.——Bernard was drove out of the Smyrna Coffee-House not many Days since, by General Oglethorpe, who told him he was a dirty factious Scoundrel, who smelt cursed strong of the Hangman; that he had better leave the Room, as unworthy to mix with Gentlemen of Character, but that he would give him the Satisfaction of following him to the Door, had he any Thing to reply.—The Governor left the House like a guilty Coward."

By the HONOURABLE

CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;

His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in *America*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majesty by his Order in Council, at the Court at *St. James's*, bearing Date the Sixth Day of *June*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy, hath been pleased with the Advice of his Privy Council, to declare his Disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in *January* One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy, the Title whereof is as follows, viz.

"*An Act declaring certain Persons therein mentioned, incapable of being Members of the General-Assembly of this Colony.*"

And in pursuance of his Majesty's Royal Pleasure, thereupon expressed, the said Act is thereby repealed, declared void, and of none Effect: I HAVE therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, hereby notifying the Disallowance and Repeal of the said Act: To the End all his Majesty's Subjects whom it may concern, may take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Fort-George, *in the City of* New-York, *the Fourteenth Day of* August, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of* GOD, *of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith*, and so forth.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

By his Honour's Command,
GW. BANYAR, D. Secry.

GOD save the KING.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

The seventh November, at 12 o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

THE large brick house and lot of ground, now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Farmer, near the Exchange, together with the two houses on the rear of the same lot, fronting Mr. John Livingston's store house, in Bayard-street. If any person inclines to purchase before the day of sale, they may know the terms by applying to GERARD G. BEEKMAN

20th Aug. 1770. 42 45

WATCHES

REPAIR'D in a perfect and durable manner, with expedition, at an easy expence, and kept in good order, for 25s sterling per year, by J. SIMNETT, original maker from London, on the New-Dock, near Murray's wharf, New-York. 42 45

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. Aug. 20, 1770.

WHEREAS Ebenezer Hill, of East-Greenwich, in the colony aforesaid, mariner, preferred a petition unto the general assembly of the said colony, representing that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying that he may receive the benefit of an act passed in June, 1756, intitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors;" whereupon the general assembly ordered, that the said petition should be referred to the next session, and that in the mean time his creditors should be notified, by an advertisement, to be inserted three weeks successively, in the Newport Mercury, Providence Gazette, in one of the Boston, and in one of the New-York news-papers, to appear then and answer the same.

I do therefore hereby notify all the creditors of the said Ebenezer Hill, to appear, (if they shall think fit) at the general assembly at East-Greenwich aforesaid, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, (if any they have) why the said petition should not be granted. (32 34) HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers, in Plainfield, in Connecticut, in the Night of the 8th Instant, two Negro Men, supposed to have gone off in Company, one named BOSTON, the other NEWPORT;—Boston is a thick-set, well built fellow, of a middle Stature, about 30 Years of Age, very black; carried away with him an old Beaver Hat, the Lining much worn, one striped Tow Shirt, one old Check Ditto, one old Holland Ditto, a new Great-Coat, a close-bodied Ditto, both brown and home made, the Great Coat of a darker Brown than the other, with flowered Pewter Buttons, a Snuff coloured Velvet Jacket, lined with Calimanco, having Horn Buttons nearly of the same Colour; one old blue Ditto, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Pair of striped Linen Drawers, four Pair of Stockings, &c. &c.

Newport is a well built fellow, of a lesser Size than the former, and not so clear a Black, is about 24 Years of Age; carried with him a good Felt Hat, two Homespun Linen Shirts, one red Broadcloth Jacket, a striped Linsey Woolsey Ditto, a Pair of brown Fustian Breeches, Frock and Trowsers, three Pair of Stockings and two Pair of Shoes.

Said Negroes have Passes, and if apprehended, 'tis requested the Passes may be secured for the Benefit of their Masters. Whoever shall take up and secure in any of his Majesty's Gaols, one or both of the said Negroes, shall have Five Dollars for each, and Charges, paid by 42—44

ISAAC COIT,
August 9. 1770. ROBERT KINSMAN.

To be SOLD, or LEASED,

And may be entered on the first of November next, or sooner if required;

THE lease for 28 years, from the 25th day March next, of the ground and improvements in the possession of Mr. Jacob Kemper situate in the Out-Ward of this city, adjoining the New-Greenwich road, and contiguous to the lands in the tenure of Abraham Mortier and of David Johnston, Esqrs. containing near 25 acres of excellent garden, arable and meadow ground, of a good soil, and greatly enrich'd with manure. The situation is pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect of the Narrows, Staten-Island, the North-river, and the Jersey shore, and would be very suitable for a gentleman's seat, or it might be divided into several lots, and improved to great advantage in the business of gardening; the garden affords a great variety of different kinds of fruit, together with upwards of 20 beds of as fine asparagus as any on the island: For further particulars inquire of JOHN MORTON, near the Fly-market.

42 45

—Homines ad Deos nullâ re propriùs accedunt, quàm Salutem hominibus dando. CICERO.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,

Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be consulted at his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body; but particularly in the diseases of the *Eyes* and *Ears*. Patients who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be attended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended upon the Hospitals and Infirmaries in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Maryland, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily restored great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those important organs, to which nature has assigned the most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations, in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable, he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate *scorbutic Ulcers*, are likewise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Practitioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession, worthy and capable of the weighty, the important charge with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary, to administer, *gratis*, such directions as may alleviate the maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in consideration of the great success which has attended his practice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest individual; he hopes he stands recommended to some share of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. 42—

New-York, 23d Aug. 1770.

EDWARD BARDIN,

WHO for several Years past kept Tavern in this City, takes this Method to acquaint his old Customers, and the Public in general, That he has taken the large commodious House, known by the Name of the King's-Arms Tavern, near White-Hall, long kept by Mrs. Steel, which he will again open as a Tavern, on Thursday the 30th Instant, for the Entertainment of Gentlemen, Ladies and others, in the most complete and genteel Manner, whether large or small Companies; having for that Purpose provided a good Stock of neat Wines and other Liquors, a professed Cook, and other proper Attendants, with every necessary to render the same as complete a House of Business as any on the Continent of America.

Said *Bardin* returns his sincere Thanks for the past Kindness of his Friends, and will shew his due Sense thereof, by the most obliging Behaviour, and every other Means which can possibly be in the Power of the Publick's

Very obedient humble Servant,
EDWARD BARDIN.

☞ Gentlemen who are Strangers, on inquiring of said Bardin, will be provided with convenient Lodgings; and Turtle for large Companies, dressed to Perfection; and the public Papers taken for the Gentlemen's Amusement. 42 45

New-York, August 21, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON the night between the 20th and 21st instant, the shop of William W. Gilbert, Silver-smith, near the Oswego-market, was broke open and robbed of the following articles, viz. One silver milk pot, 1 pair of salts, twenty-four pair of shoe buckles, (or more) three or four dozen of tea spoons, four sugar tongs, 1 pap spoon, 12 or 14 pair of silver knee buckles, three or four dozen pair of sleeve buttons, 12 or 14 thimbles, (several pinchbeck ditto) 15 or 16 silver stock buckles, 9 or 10 stone rings, set in gold, 10 or 12 plain ditto, 10 or 12 pair plated shoe buckles, 1 or 2 cards of stone buttons, 10 or 12 China snuff boxes, 8 or 10 pair of pinckbeck buckles, 1 set of best gilt buckles, several pair of chapes and tongues, some mourning buckles, watch keys and seals, and sundry other things. The whole amounting to about £.150. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, and the goods, or greater part of them recovered, shall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS, if the whole shall be recover'd, and proportionably for any part of them, paid by WILLIAM W. GILBERT.

N. B. The salts are marked with the maker's name at large, and most of the other things with the initial letters thereof; please to stop them if offered for sale. 32 45

POET'S CORNER.

On HOPE.

SOFT smiling hope! thou anchor of the mind!
The only resting-place the wretched find!
How dost thou all our anxious cares beguile,
And make the Orphan and the friendless smile!
All fly to thee. thou gentle dawn of peace!
The coward's fortitude, the brave's success,
The lover's ease, the captive's liberty,
The only flatt'rer of the poor and me.
With thee, on pleasure's wings, thro' life we're borne;
Without thee, wretched, friendless, and forlorn.
Possess'd of thee, the weary pilgrim strays
Thro' barren deserts and untrodden ways:
Thirsty and faint, his nerves new vigour strings,
And full of thee he quaffs immortal springs.
The martyr'd saint, whom anguish and the rod
Have prov'd, thro' thee walks worthy of his God.
In vain are axes, flames, and tort'ring wheels;
He feels no torment, who no terror feels:
Thro' thee his well try'd spirit upward springs,
And spurns at Titles, sceptres, thrones, and Kings.
O full of thee! in quiet may I live,
The few remaining moments Heav'n shall give!
Come then, thou honest flatt'rer, to my breast!
Friend of my health, and author of my rest!
Thro' thee, the future, cloudless all appears,
A short but smiling train of happy years.
Pass but this instant, storms and tempests cease,
And all beyond's the promis'd land of peace.

Boston, July 26, 1770.

LOST on Monday Evening last, at or near Charlestown Ferry, a Pocket-Book, covered with black Leather, containing sundry Writings and Accounts, also the undermentioned Bills of Exchange, viz. ——St. Augustine, August 12th, 1769. Andrew Rainsford on Adair and Bullock, London, 10 Days 30l, ——Sept. 8th. William Penn on Dennis Rolle, London, 30 Days, 12l. 16s.——Sept. 16th. Andrew Rainsford on Adair and Bullock, 10 Days, 62l. 12s ——August 10th, Alexander Fraizer on George Fead, London, 30 Days, 25l.——Newfoundland, May——James Jackson on Gregory Jackson, Exon, 40 Days, 38l. 9s.

Whoever has found the above and will bring them to the Printer hereof, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward and no Questions asked. As the Payment of the above Bills will be immediately stopped, and can be of no Service to any Person but the Owner, it is desired that if they are offered to any Person they will stop them.

To be SOLD,
By ABRAHAM DURYEE,
Opposite the Fly-Market.

SIX by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 13 by 11, Crown Glass, Spanish Brown ground in Oil, in Powder ditto, Yellow ground in Oil, in Powder ditto, Red Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Litharge, white Vitriol, Powder blue, Whiting, Linseed Oil painting Brushes, Lampblack.

Broadcloths, Naps, Bath Coating, Bearskin, Rattinet, Shalloons, Durant, Stuff, Buttons, silk and hair Twist, sewing Silk, Breeches Patterns, Bed Bunts, Bedticks, Nankeens, &c. Choice old Madeira Wine, Teneriff and Lisbon ditto, sweet Wine do. Geneva, old Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pimento or Allspice, Pepper, best Velvet Corks, Chocolate, Sweet Oil in Bottles, &c. &c.

Also 10 Pipes very good New-York Wine very cheap for the CASH. 41—44.

New-York, 16th August, 1770.

JOHN COGHILL KNAPP.
Attorney at Law, & B. R.

CONSTANTLY attends at his Office in Broad-Street, and gives the most candid Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, strictly adherent to the Legislative established Laws, and otherwise, such plain Reasons laid down in Support thereof, as to give the desired Satisfaction: *Also* Bills, Answers, and all other Proceedings in Chancery, Memorials, Petitions, Deeds, Wills, and every other Instrument in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended; *and* where Cash is wanting to Discount good Bills, Bonds or Notes, on Bottomry or other sufficient Securities, it can at most Times be procured, to a considerable Amount, which with all other the general Business of this Office will be carefully executed on the usual easy Fees, and such strict Integrity on all Occasions observed, as to render the same of that publick Utility, for which it was established the 11th of June, 1764. 41—44.

THIS is to desire all Persons indebted to the late Partnership of John Hamersley &c. by Bond, Note or Book Debt, to discharge the same by the first October next without fail, to the Subscriber, who has a pretty Assortment of Goods on Hand, which will be sold very reasonably for Cash or short Credit. The Business carried on as usual, by ANN HAMERSLEY.

Also to be SOLD,

A New House and Lot of Ground, with a good Barn, about 5 Miles from Middletown-Point, very convenient for a Shop-keeper or Tavern, now in the Tenure of Mr. Cornelius Swart. The Lot contains eight Acres, of which one Acre is in a good Garden, in which are some of the best Fruit Trees, the remaining seven Acres are in good Wood Land, of which none has been permitted to be cut for three Years past.—For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who will give an indisputable Title for the same.

ANN HAMERSLEY.

WANTED.

A Complete Man or Woman Cook, who can have a sufficient Recommendation as to Ability, Soberness and Honesty; *also* a Waiter with the above Qualifications, may hear of a good Place. Inquire of the Printer. 40—44.

WHEREAS on Monday afternoon the 6th instant, a young man who came to town about a week ago with Capt. Collard from Newport, lodged at Mr. Milner's near the Exchange, called himself Lee, pretended to be a son of Col. Lee, of Marblehead, (a Gentleman of worth and fortune) well known to the subscriber, who having when in company of the said pretended person, received a sum of money, which he could not conveniently carry to his lodgings, did on the offer of the said Lee to carry it in his pocket book, entrust him with it for that purpose; and as he has not since return'd to his lodgings, nor been seen or heard of by the subscriber, he is apprehensive that the said Lee is an imposture and a cheat, and hereby offers a reward of 4 dollars, besides all reasonable expences, to any person who shall apprehend the said Lee, and carry him before a Magistrate, (giving me or my attorney notice) so that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

The said person is a young man, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, middle size, stoops a little, very swarthy complection, looks like a Portuguese, short black hair, not long enough to curl, but stands high in a thick bunch before; he is very talkative, and has something of a lisp or impediment in his speech: He had on a blue broadcloth coat, leather breeches, remarkably yellow, or a pair black stocking breeches, and wears his hat slop'd behind, and cock'd before, over one eye. The money with which he was entrusted was,

1 Jersey Bill,	-	£.	3	5	0	—York Currency,
3 Ditto,	at 32/6		4	17	6	
2 Do.	16/3		1	12	6	
1 Bill,	——		1	0	0	
½ A Pistole,	——		0	14	6	
8 Dollars,	at 8s.		3	4	0	£. 14 13 6

If the said Lee should be taken up after my Departure, notice is desired to be given to Capt. Smith of the Boston Packet, and if he should be departed, to Mr. William Milner, near the Exchange.

40 43 SIMEON FREEMAN,
Master of the sloop Betsy, from Jamaica, bound to Boston.

For LONDON,
The SHIP HOPE,
BENJAMIN DAVIES,

Master, will certainly Sail in 12 Days, has most Part of her Cargo ready Engaged; has good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reade and Yates, Henry Van Vleck, and Co. or said Master. 40—44.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,
A few HOGSHEADS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JAMES CREIGHTON,
Near the Royal Exchange. 30—

To be SOLD,
By PETER THOMPSON,
At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE
MEDITATIONS
AND
PRAYERS,
Fitted for
Morning and Evening Service,
And the
Solemn Occasion of Receiving
THE
HOLY COMMUNION.

Designed to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all serious Christians.

ADVETISEMENT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Interest, is certainly one of the most rational, necessary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the most conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progress in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, so also it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conspire to interrupt our *Meditations*, often give us a Distelish for the Duty. Hence we stand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but also of every external Help, to assist us in the Discharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written, to assist devout Christians in their *Meditations*, the above is one of the best, and therefore it has been thought adviseable to reprint it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciously chosen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and concise, being a kind of poetic Prose, divided into short Verses,——the Sentiments are just, striking and sublime,—the Principles, orthodox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and speaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Interest in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatise has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to "promote Holiness;" and therefore it is hoped, that well disposed Persons will reap Advantage from the Perusal of it.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ADAM GILCHRIST,
IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelytes, shalloom, &c. &c. 37—

For BRISTOL,
The Ship AARON,
JOSEPH HOLMES, Master,
Lying at Cruger's Wharf,

WILL sail the first of September.——For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash;

Pencill'd China.

TEA table sets complete, Quart bowls, [45 ps.
Pint ditto,
Cream jugs,
Sugar dishes,
Tea pot stands,
Spoon boats,
Flower jarrs,
Quart mugs,
3 pint coffee pots,
Coffee cups and saucers,
Butter plates,
Tea cups and saucers with handles.

Burnt Imege China.

Complete tea table sets, (39 ps.
Gallon bowls,
Three quart do.
3 pint do.
2 pint do.
1 pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and saucers, (4 sizes,
Tea pots,
Cream jugs with covers,
Sugar dishes,
Tea pot stands,
Cups and saucers with handles, large and small,
Odd saucers,—Salt sellers.

Blue and white China.

Table and soup plates,
Odd saucers,—Salt sellers,
Do. cups, 2 sizes,
Gallon bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 do. do.
3 Pint coffee pots,
½ Pint bowls,
Butter plates,
Large cups and saucers,
Small do.
Tea pots, 3 sizes,
Do. and stands,
Spoon boats.

Brown China.

Large tea pots,
Small do.
Slop bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint coffee pots.

White China.

Sugar dishes,
Cream jugs,
Flower jars.

White Stone Ware.

Sets of oblong dishes,
Tureens, large and small,
Butter tubs and stands,
Worcester pattern sallad,
Bowls and stands, &c. &c.
Table and butter plates,
Jelly and pudding forms, different patterns.

Delph Ware.

Gallon bowls, bottles and basons, large,
3 Quart bowls,
2 do. do.
1 do. do.
Pint and half pint do.
Plates,—Bowls and basons, 2 sizes,
Quart mugs,—Pint & ½ pint,
Sugar dishes, &c.

Plain Glass Ware.

Gallon decanters,--3 Qu. do.
2 Quart do. 1 do. do.
Wine and water glasses,
Wash hand glasses with plates,
Beer glasses,
Common wine do.
Cruets,—Butter tubs and stands,
Punch glasses with handles,
Patty pans,—Sugar dishes,
Salt sellers and linings,
Jelly and bird glasses.

Flower'd Glass.

Decanters, new fashion,
Wine and water, and Ale glasses,
Neat cut salts,
Do. cruets,
Bowls with covers, 2 sizes,
Odd glasses with silver tops, for cruet stands,
Cruet stands from 12s. to £. 3

Iron Ware from England.

Fish kettles with strainers, 3 sizes,
Stew pans, 5 sizes,
Tin patty pans, 3 sizes,
Gallon and 3 quart tea kettles,

Queen Pattern Lamps,

Of the newest patterns, very useful for sick persons,
Tin lamps that serves for several uses,
Table matts, 2 sizes,
Pocket steelyards,
Snuff boxes,
Tob. do. with burning glasses,
Japan'd spectacle cases,
Ivory-black, 3s. per pound,
Bristol grindstones,
London grindones, several sizes,
Best velvet corks,
Common do.

32—

AT
Ogdens, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at Air furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons.

N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, April 30.

To the MINISTRY.

GENTLEMEN,

Whilst I have any ſhare in Adminiſtration I will be invulnerable in North-America, and therefore keep a ſtanding Army.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, *deceaſed.*

THIS Gentleman followed his Predeceſſors in his fatal conduct towards America, on whoſe duty and loyalty it is an inſult to keep a ſtanding army; for whoſe ſake, grievous and impolitic duties have been impoſed, and a legion of officers to collect them, when the real national advantages which we ought to ſeek from them are only in the commercial way; we ſhould therefore, by plans of mild government, attract them as Colonies reſpectively, and ſhould rather make them rivals for our favour than united friends in oppoſing us, which they are now doing by aſſociations; we ſhould favour their induſtry, in every way but manufacturing, and ſecure to ourſelves the fruits thereof by furniſhing them with our manufactures on cheaper terms than they can procure them elſewhere.

True principles of policy and commerce abhor reſtrictions, that tend to prevent our Colonies of North America from enriching themſelves by other States, for ſuch are a prejudice to the Mother Country, becauſe all the riches, which they acquire, muſt in ſome ſhape or other center here; and to prove this you can have no better authority than the Courſe of Exchange: whatever therefore they get, they only ſubſiſt themſelves, being always kept in a ſtate of deep debt to us; what can we deſire more, and whom can we injure more by reſtrictions and ſevere laws than ourſelves.

Reſtraints on their trade then are certainly very impolitic, for whatever trade they carry on, if they get but a balance in their favour, it muſt turn to our advantage, and ſurely of all inſtruments for ruining and ſuppreſſing trade, military and marine are the moſt deteſtable; and as to duties on merchandize, I would only obſerve, that as they have not money enough to pay for our manufactures, nothing can be gained by attempting to tax them? becauſe, if you take their money for taxes, you loſe it in commerce, which muſt end in the ruin of our merchants and numerous manufactures, for what is gained by taxes is ſo much loſt by trade; the draining therefore every farthing of their money by trade, and then demanding more by taxes, is abſolutely reducing them to Egyptian ſlavery, of making brick without ſtraw.

In ſhort, the great object with regard to North America, is vending our manufactures, which, the more they are enabled to buy, ſo much the better it muſt be for us, in the employment of our people at home, and the returns we receive; and the leſs we ſtudy to perplex ourſelves by attempting to tax them, the more it will be to our advantage, and contribute to the peace and proſperity of both countries. Such conſiderations as theſe, Gentlemen, I think ſhould point out to you the right rule of policy to be purſued with regard to our Colonies, which contain near three millions of people, and this rule is to acquire, by acts of lenity and mildneſs, the affection of our Colonies, and not to alienate them by ſeverity, for it muſt certainly be more ſafe to attract willing obedience, than to exact it by compulſion; they will, by a juſt and gentle ſway, for ages be connected to this Kingdom; they will be held to it by the ties of conſanguinity, religion, language, manners, cuſtom and laws; for they will always conſider us as their ſafeſt and beſt friend in Europe.

But, if exertion of power and the ideas of a miſerable Financier be adopted to bring a *Pepper Corn into the Treaſury*, to raiſe a revenue for the ſupport of an Army, Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, Judges of Vice Admiralty, beſides an hoſt of dependants, all abſolutely uſeleſs, but preying on the vitals of America to the ruin of trade and manufactures; if ſuch ſentiments prevail, it is to be feared, that the rod of power will ſoon make them refractory, and when the fire of reſiſtance is one kindled, there is no foreſeeing how far it may ſpread.

I therefore cannot help cenſuring thoſe, not only to be impolitic but tyrannic principles, which are for dragooning and an exertion of power; for ſuch have been the meaſures, which have embroiled us with our Colonies, but which, it is hoped, you, Gentlemen, will avoid, ſince you cannot be intereſted in adopting, covering or ſupporting the errors of your predeceſſors in office.

Your's, &c. RATIONALIS.

From the *London Gazetteer*, May 1, 1770.

On a late TRANSACTION *at* BOSTON.

I Appeal to the people, to the candor and juſtice of the people of this country, joined to that genuine ſenſe of liberty, which, I truſt, will ever prove as incorruptible as it is invincible; I have ſtood forth an advocate for the inſulted, injured and incenſed inhabitants of BOSTON; not to irritate and miſlead the public by groundleſs accuſations, forged tales dark and dangerous hints, but by calling the attention of men to the conſideration of notorious meaſures, of facts that are unqueſtionable, and concluſions that are deciſive: from whence the judgment of unbiaſſed men has been convinced, that all the meaſures of adminiſtration have been arbitrary and oppreſſive; all the repreſentations of their tools, inſidious and unjuſt.

The ſame meaſures continuing, and the ſame means being uſed to juſtify them, it is incumbent on me to endeavour to prevent the public ſtill from being miſled, and I ſhall, for this purpoſe, oppoſe the light of truth and fair reaſoning, to the darkneſs of miniſterial treachery and impoſition.

In my laſt letter, on the late military execution at Boſton, I foretold, that it would be the endeavour of the miniſterial party to repreſent the inhabitants of Boſton as the aggreſſors in that bloody buſineſs. And this indeed it was eaſy to foreſee, becauſe it was conformable to what has been the invariable tenor of miniſterial conduct; and though they have been as invariably detected and expoſed, yet it is plain that they will, for a preſent approbation or acquieſcence, hazard the infamy of any future detection. That this is their preſent ſcheme is now evident, from the arrival of Mr. Robinſon, one of the commiſſioners, for this very purpoſe. The public, in judging of this matter, will, in their candor, pay proper attention to this circumſtance, that when the meaſures of government are to be gloſſed over, and the people to be accuſed and traduced, a ſpecial meſſenger is diſpatched from Boſton; who, from filling an office of reſpectability, and coming from the ſpot, may give at leaſt a temporary plauſtibility and ſanction to the *tale it is deemed proper he ſhould tell*. Such was the buſineſs of Mr. Hallowell, Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, on the former riot in Boſton; and ſuch is now the errand of Mr. Robinſon, Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms.

Under thoſe auſpices has appeared in the Gazetteer of Saturday laſt, an artful narrative of the late horrible tranſaction at Boſton, tending to accuſe the people, and exculpate the military; yet not ſo artful but that I may without waiting for the affidavits which are promiſed by the town, commit myſelf for proving, from its own inconſiſtencies, and from collateral, authentic facts, that it is moſt fraudulent and falſe.

The noſtrum has ſerved their purpoſes in the Junto, in the Cabinet, and in the H——; and is now uſhered into public to operate on the people. It is not enough, that they ſuppreſs the horror and indignation which muſt naturally have ariſen in every feeling breaſt, on the recital of this ſanguinary tranſaction; they would excite farther the fever of prejudice and paſſion, which might debauch the underſtanding to juſtify and countenance their actions.

But let us proceed to examine this account, to which the moſt explicit credit is expected.

Firſt then, by whom is it authenticated, by whom is it ſigned? Should it hereafter be proved, by undoubted teſtimony, to be a malicious forgery, who is it that will anſwer for the impoſition? In matters of argument, or in general comments on notorious facts, we do not require the name of the author, but weigh the force of the reaſoning. But an anonymous detail of facts, and a ſpecific charge of crimes, laid againſt any man, or body of men, by a nameleſs accuſer, deſerves not the leaſt credit; becauſe it carries in the face of it a probability of malice; and where malice is preſumeable, and detection can neither bring ſhame nor puniſhment on the accuſer, becauſe he is anonymous, we know that the moſt worthleſs, and thoſe deſerving the leaſt credit, will be moſt forward in accuſing. Of this complexion is the narrative laid before the public on the 28th. The Boſton news-papers contained an account of the whole tranſaction, authenticated, in a great meaſure, by Capt. Preſton himſelf, in his own letter to the Printer, conveying his *thanks to the inhabitants for having thrown aſide all party and prejudice in their conduct towards him, and publicly avowing that they had done him juſtice*. The whole of this being republiſhed here, a counter-relation is ſent to the printer here, contradicting directly that from Boſton, without a ſingle circumſtance to give it authenticity. Now, is it not probable, this account has been framed by the very men who have been inſtrumental in bringing about not only the late cataſtrophe at Boſton, but every miſchief that has happened in that place? The public will not be at a loſs to conceive that there are men enough here of that deſcription, to officiate in this buſineſs, when they reflect, that the Governor, a Commiſſioner, the Comptroller, and Mr. Mein, the fugitive bookſeller, are in this town, blown over from Boſton, by the ſtorms their own proceedings have occaſionally raiſed. I do not mean to reflect upon this very reſpectable body of men; the public has been too fully inform'd of their characters and conduct, to be in any doubt what degree of credit their reports deſerve.

But tho' theſe narratives are anonymous, it is no difficult matter to trace the reſemblance of features between them and the former productions of this junto. We have not yet forgot the report that Gov. Bernard raiſed and *credited*, that there was a deſign formed, in the town of Boſton, to rebel. That the report ſunk where it roſe, not a tittle concerning it having been proved; and we are now authoriſed to think it a moſt flagitious fallhood. No milder reflection can be thrown on him who expreſly accuſes a body of people of the higheſt and moſt puniſhable crime they can commit, without a ſhadow of proof. Yet the ſame charge is again repeated againſt the town in this narrative; and it is ſo related, as if the people had formed a deſign to rebel and commit treaſon, and contrived this occaſion for putting it into execution. And to make the reader adopt this opinion, the ſelect men, the council and the commanding officer are introduced, aſſerting and reaſoning on this deſign as a certain fact. Now the real ſtate of this matter, that has been ſo tortured to this wicked purpoſe, is plainly this:—When the inhabitants of Boſton and the neighbouring towns, ſaw or heard of the maſſacre of their fellow-citizens and countrymen by the ſoldiers, every man muſt have felt it his own immediate concern to defend his own life, not knowing what was intended, and how far the danger might extend, and at the ſame time enraged at the tho't of the blood that had been already ſhed. In this ſtate of paſſion and apprehenſion, it was natural for the ſelectmen and counſel to apprehend the worſt conſequences, if ſomething were not immediately done to appeaſe the juſtly incenſed and alarmed minds of the people. It was as natural for them to expreſs thoſe apprehenſions of the multitude being driven in deſpair, to arms, the iſſue of which they all knew muſt be infinitely deplorable; and therefore, like wiſe and loyal men, they interpoſed to avert it, by having the ſoldiers removed from the town. Theſe arguments, drawn from the appearances of things, which had been brought to that dreadful criſis by a conduct in the ſoldiery that might, if perſiſted in, have juſtified any man in taking arms to defend himſelf and the community, are artfully perverted in this narrative, to the purpoſe of ſuggeſting a premeditated deſign of rebellion; for if this be not the purpoſe, why are they thus moulded and detailed? Since, if the only object of this account be to exculpate the ſoldiers for firing upon and killing the inhabitants, a reſolution in the people to take arms ſubſequent to that tranſaction, and ariſing directly from it, with a view to avenge themſelves, if juſtice was overborn by force, inflames, rather than extenuates, the crime of the ſoldiery. For it proves, that what they did was ſo attrocious, that even *men of the firſt property, character, and diſtinction in the province*, were determined at the peril of their lives, loyalty and fortunes, to be no longer paſſive witneſſes of ſuch bloody deeds. And that men were ſo affected by this tranſaction, the narrative confeſſes in the very words I have uſed.

And indeed ſuppoſing ſuch a thing to have happened in the ſtreets of London, I know not what ſort of a man he muſt have been, who would not have had the ſame feelings, and adopted the ſame reſolution.

This circumſtance is exceedingly ſtrong. Governor Bernard and others have repeatedly declared, that the diſturbance in Boſton aroſe from a faction; and that the principal and reſpectable people were deſirous of having ſoldiers there to protect them. What muſt then have been the conduct of the ſoldiery, not only to change this diſpoſition, but make them ready to fly to arms to expel the troops?

With regard to the quarrels which preceded the firing of the ſoldiers, and maſſacre of the inhabitants, they were very differently related from thoſe which were publiſhed at Boſton at the very time, and not contradicted ſince. And until ſome name appears to give the relation credit, it muſt reſt on the ſuppoſed veracity of any one who might be pleaſed to ſend ſuch a detail to the printer, which, I preſume, cannot be much relied on. But this is not the caſe with regard to the relation in the Boſton papers. The Governor's reply to the town gives it the moſt ample authentication. "From the particular concern, ſays he, which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Col. Dalrymple, who is the commanding officer of the troops, has ſignified, that that regiment ſhall, without delay, be placed in the barracks at the caſtle, until he can ſend to the General, and receive his farther orders concerning both the regiments; and that the main-guard ſhall be removed, and the 14th regiment ſo diſpoſed, and laid under ſuch reſtraint, *that all occaſion of future diſturbances may be prevented.*"

Can there be a clearer confeſſion, that the ſoldiers would be the cauſe of future diſturbances, unleſs properly reſtrained? That they had not before been under proper reſtraint? From whence the ſuſpicion is very ſtrong, that they were the cauſe of the former diſturbance. This is ſaid by the commanding officer with regard to the 14th regiment; and it is far more ſtrong in the caſe of the 29th, which is charged with occaſioning this diſturbance, and certainly perpetrated the murders:

It is ſtronger, becauſe they are remarkably licentious; inſomuch that the chief Juſtice of Halifax, before they came from thence, was obliged to read the mutiny act to the whole regiment. This is a fact which can at any time be proved. If then the commander himſelf ſuſpected that his regiment, which is remarkable for its good diſcipline, would give cauſe of diſturbance unleſs more reſtrained, how very probable is it, that the charge of having actually done it, made againſt a regiment ſingularly licentious, and not ſo reſtrained, is perfectly true.

Upon the whole, the fact ſtands uncontroverted, that the ſoldiers fired upon and killed the people, without the order or interpoſition of any civil magiſtrate. This may be extenuated, but it cannot be excuſed. It ſeems even very probable that the ſoldiers were the aggreſſors, ſince I think no candid man can give credit to this anonymous account ſent to the printer of the Gazetteer, and plainly calculated merely to contradict that in the Boſton Gazette. Colonel Dalrymple never would have puniſhed ſome, and by implication have cenſured all the ſoldiers, had he been ſenſible they had done only their duty.

The narrative made for Capt. Preſton I ſhall take another opportunity of conſidering.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

LONDON, May 21.

A Few days ago, the following moſt extraordinary ſcene was acted in the Privy Council Chamber at Dublin. The Privy Counſellors being all ſummoned, as many as were in Ireland attended; and while the Lords and Gentlemen were ſtanding behind the chairs, juſt ready to take their ſeats, they were deſired, in that poſture, to hear the King's Letter read, containing a liſt of the Privy Council. In this liſt, the names of the Earls of Shannon, Laneſborough, and Louth; Sir William Fownes, Bart. Sir William Mayne, Bart. and the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, were omitted. Theſe names were then ſtruck out of the Council Book, it being his Majeſty's pleaſure that they ſhould no longer be Members of his Privy Council of Ireland. This extraordinary ſentence having been read and executed, (for indeed this buſineſs had much the appearance of a Court of Inquiſition, calling up the condemned criminals to hear the ſentence read) another letter from his Majeſty was produced and read, containing a ſecond liſt of his Privy Council in Ireland; in which the names of Lord Miltown, Sir William Orſborne, &c. &c. (which have appeared in the papers) were added; and they were accordingly inſerted in the Council Book. As ſoon as this buſineſs was finiſhed, the Duke of Leinſter wrote immediately to the Miniſtry, acquainting them, that as they had thought proper to ſtrike his friend Sir William Fownes, Bart. off the liſt of Privy Counſellors, he deſired to be ſtruck off that liſt alſo.

It is remarkable enough, that Mr. G. G. from whoſe conduct, when in adminiſtration, the preſent diſcontents and troubles in America originally aroſe, has not once ſpoken on that ſubject during the late examination into, and diſcuſſion of it.

It is ſaid, that certain letters relative to the affairs of America, have given great and general diſguſt.

It is apprehended that certain colony officers have very far exceeded their commiſſions, powers, and inſtructions, and thence may incur parliamentary cenſure.

We hear that in the examination of the papers of American affairs, it appeared that there had been a ſecret correſpondence held between a great officer of the C——n here, and the chief magiſtrate on the principal province on that continent.

Notwithſtanding a certain Board have in ſome degree applauded the conduct of ſome American officers, and the M——r's influence in a particular aſſembly countenanced it, by preventing an enquiry into it; which, in all probability, would have ended with a ſevere cenſure; yet it cannot paſs entirely blameleſs with the public, ſince ſeveral tranſactions were recounted in the debate, which neither reflect honour on their employers nor their inſtruments.

It would ſeem, ſaid a gentleman, in a certain place, on a late occaſion, by the plan of meaſures adopted and purſued, as if the m——y were determined, ſeeing their own danger while things remain in a ſtate of peace, and attention is given to what paſſes of a domeſtic nature, to involve this country in ruinous cavils and contentions, that they may ſeek ſafety in the general confuſion. Elſe why the preſent unnatural diſputes with, and deſpotic conduct towards our colonies! Why the commencing, unprovoked, quarrels of a moſt dangerous nature with a neighbouring iſland.

It is imagined that the reſidence of Lord Bottetourt in his preſent capacity, at Virginia, will be, from ſome late event, but of ſhort duration.

The abſence of L—d C———m was never more to be regretted than on Friday laſt: for, though the oppoſition had got the fineſt field to fight in, yet for want of their leader, they made nothing of it; and were in a continual dilemma and confuſion.

One gentleman wondering that a certain American government had, according to the accounts in the papers, been offered to many but accepted by none, was anſwered by another, "You will not find a B-r—d every where."

It is ſaid, that a remonſtrance will be preſented to-morrow from the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Cambridge.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following,

Extract of a letter from Legborn, April 30.

"Several private letters received here confirm the following account: 'That the whole kingdom of Egypt has withdrawn itſelf from the dominion of the Porte; that ſeveral provinces in Aſia have ſet up the ſtandard of rebellion; and that his Highneſs is ſo exaſperated with the Jews in the Morea, that he has cauſed all thoſe who reſided at Conſtantinople to be put to the ſword.'

From the various accounts, the ſtate of affairs in Ireland move towards a very critical ſituation.

Advice, it is ſaid, is daily received from the ſuperior officer of our ſiſter kingdom, of the complaints of the better, and murmurs of the lower kind of people there, reſpecting the late meaſures purſued by Adm———n, in regard to their national concerns.

JUNE 7.

A certain Lord has offered the widow Bigby a large ſum of money, provided ſhe will not further proſecute the appeal againſt Matthew Kennedy, but ſhould that be the caſe, the Brother of the deceaſed, who is living, will have a right to lodge another.

The Jury on Mr. Almon's trial laſt Saturday, were:

Leonard Morſe, of Queen Anne ſtreet, Eſq.
Benjamin Booth, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Eſq.
Herbert Mackworth, of Cavendiſh-ſquare, Eſq.
John Anderſon, of Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Eſq.
John Gould, of Hart-ſtreet, Eſq.
Joſiah Halford, of Southampton row, Eſq.
Chriſtopher Lethieulier, of the ſame, Eſq.
Robert Cary, of Hampſtead, Eſq.
Gerard Howard, of the ſame, Eſq.
George Kent, of Teddington, Eſq.
Edward Lovibond, of Hampton, Eſq.

Taleſman.

——— Stillman, Cornchandler, in Ruſſel-ſtreet.

They write from Smyrna, that the Ruſſian commanders had publiſhed a manifeſto, commanding all Jews immediately to quit every city, town, or village in Greece, upon the firſt approach of their armies, on pain of being immediately put to death.

Within theſe few days an eminent houſe in the City entered Britiſh manufactures to the value of 24,000l, for American exportation; being the largeſt entry at the Cuſtom houſe for many months, for that quarter of the world.

The ſuppreſſion of certain antient forms of diſcipline, among the religious orders in France, which has been in contemplation, particularly that of the bare-legged Carmelites flogging themſelves publicly on certain days, met with great oppoſition. The Fathers Eliſee and Hyacinthe, two rigid diſciplinarians, remonſtrated againſt the pretended reformation; and the Archbiſhop of Touloufe, in order to quiet them, gave them to underſtand, that as the ceremony of flagellation, as it had been hitherto practiſed in pulic, was offenſive to good manners, the Holy Fathers, who made a duty of it, might flog each other in their own chambers.

To the Editor of the GENERAL EVENING POST.

PROVIDENCE has been too kind to this country to ſuffer it to ſtand in need of any foreign ſuccour for its ſupport; we were both more populous and formidable before we had planted a colony than at preſent, and ſhall it now be ſaid that our exiſtence depends on the colonies? It is an abſurdity too groſs to be defended, ſince every man in this country, after he has ranſacked the colonies, and every other part of the globe by commerce and in purſuit of pernicious and inſignificant trifles, is both clothed and fed by the productions of Great Britain. Our colonies are a very fertile country, and ought to live on their own fruits, encourage arts and cultivate an inland trade only.—This ſurely would be ſound policy in the colonies, and to which the miniſtry is going to compel them, by ſending a fleet to cover the coaſt of America from Nova-Scotia to Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, and Maryland, in order to check their foreign trade. This ſalutary and paternal meaſure, I expect, will be called, by the Americans, *perſecution*; but, in my humble opinion, they ſhould not only ſend an addreſs of thanks for it, but they ſhould improve upon this hint, by * burning all their ſhips, and betake themſelves more to agriculture, arts, and manufactures; by which means they would ſoon become as great and populous an empire as that of China.

INVESTIGATOR.

* *This is the preſent caſe of Virginia and Carolina, who, without ſhips, are richer than New-England and other northern colonies, by their unremitting perſeverance in agriculture, from whence all true riches have their original ſource.*

A CATALOGUE of WHISPERS.

IT *is whiſpered* at Paris, that the Duke D'Aiguillon threatened to make public, certain ſecret negotiations between himſelf and a certain Engliſh D—e, in caſe he ſhould be ſentenced to the block; and that this whiſper had ſo extraordinary an effect on the ſaid D—e, that his G——e immediately relapſed upon the firſt intelligence of it, and has not yet recovered from his panic, notwithſtanding the Duke D'Aiguillon, to the diſgrace and ſcandal of his judges, has been permitted to have his ſentence poſtponed *ſine die*.

It is whiſpered at Boſton in North America, that a certain American culprit will certainly be impeached in parliament on the next meeting of the Common Council of the nation.

It is whiſpered, that the Citizens of London will *ex more antiquo* move, in their next Court of Livery in Common Hall aſſembled, to have a commiſſion of 25 Barons of the Realm nominated and appointed, in order to have their third and *laſt* Remonſtrance preſented to the Throne with effect, in the ſame manner as was practiſed in the reign of King John; and that the Lord Mayor of London will, *ex officio*, be one of the 25 Barons.

It is whiſpered at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, that the colliers are not overpleaſed with the profound ſilence that has been obſerved with reſpect to their laſt Rem———ce; and that, like the miners in Dalecarlia, they begin to think of recovering their loſt liberties by *perſonal* attendance.

It is whiſpered, that Runimede, according to antient cuſtom, will be encloſed this ſummer on the *fifteenth* of June; but whether it is to be encloſed with common paling, or a chevaux-de-frize, is not yet determined.

It is whiſpered, that a certain Court has been much diſpleaſed at the *meſchinery* diſplayed by a certain Ambaſſador, in his illnminations for the D———n's wedding; and that for this reaſon he has received ſudden orders of recal. It were to be wiſhed ſome perſon would give the public the true ſignification of the word *meſchinery*.

It is whiſpered, that L—d Eg——t cannot go to Ireland in quality of Lord Lieutenant, on account of his very ill ſtate of health.

May 24, 1770. The WHISPERER.

Twenty Five Pounds Reward,

WHEREAS on Thurſday Night laſt, John Harriſon Vinton, otherwiſe called John Vinton, did feloniouſly cut the Sloop Sally, of about Eighty or Ninety Tons Burthen, from the Dock, and carried her off; and whereas I am two Thirds Owner of the ſaid Sloop, and the ſaid Vinton is conſiderably in my Debt, I do hereby offer the above Reward of Twenty Five Pounds, New-York Currency, to any Perſon or Perſons whoſoever, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid John Vinton, confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to condign Puniſhment, and Seize the ſaid Sloop, ſo that ſhe may be brought again to the Harbour of New-York.

Given under my Hand in the City of New-York, the 30th July 1770.

39 42 GEORGE JOHNSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of ground conſiſting of about two and a Half acres, lying on the Bowry lane, oppoſite Mr. Herring's: For further particulars, apply to Samuel Hallet, in Batteau-Street, near the river. 39 42

LUDLOW and HOFFMAN,

ONCE more deſire all perſons indebted to them, to diſcharge their reſpective debts in a ſhort time.——They have for ſale, new rice, tobacco, indigo, hemp, powder, bar iron, bolting cloths, and vermillion. 39 42

A Muſical Clock, noble and elegant, which coſt in England, £80. A Gold Repeating Watch, neat and good, coſt £50. both to be ſold at (nearly) Currency for Sterling, by ISAAC HERON, Watch Maker, facing the Coffee-Houſe Bridge.

A neat and extraordinary good Chamber Repeating Clocks a few Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, Seals, Chains, Keys, and Trinkets; Earings of Paſte and Marquiſette, Enamel & ditto, and Mother o'pearl and ditto, ſome Wax and Jett ditto, Locket Buttons by the Card or pair, Etwees, Enamel'd Snuff-Boxes, plated Buckles, &c. &c. All which he will ſell at a very low rate.

He humbly entreats thoſe who are indebted to him, to pay as ſoon as convenient, leſt his Creditors ſhould begin to think it inconvenient to truſt *him* longer.

Thoſe who have Watches in his Care above ſix Months, are requeſted to call for them.

New-York, 19th July, 1770. 37—42.

TO BE SOLD, BY

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worſted pluſh, Turkey burdets, Mancheſter velvets, prelong ſattins, cotton gowns, Ruſſia duck, white waſh bruſhes and hand bruſhes; white cotton counterpains, loaf, lump and double refined ſugars; 30d. nails, deck and ſheathing nails, rice, New-York rum, Jamaica ſpirits, cordials in caſks and in caſes, Geneva and brandy, ſweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and ſquare ſlabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glaſſes, netting twine, jallop root, grindſtones, Jamaica ſugar, and a few bundles choice great deerſkins. New-York, 28th June, 1770. 36—

To be SOLD,

By ISAAC GUION,

(Living nearly oppoſite Beekman's Slip) on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for CASH,

4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. Nails, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Brandy and Geneva, Muſcovado Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Coffee, Rice, &c 40—44.

To be SOLD,

A Negro lad of about 21 Years of Age, who underſtands the baking Buſineſs, and another of 19, who underſtands moſt Part of the Buſineſs. They can be warranted ſound and honeſt, and would not have been ſold on any Conſideration, but that the Owner intends to diſcontinue his Buſineſs. The Purchaſer may have any Time of Credit he can reaſonably deſire, on giving good Security for the Payment.

The Owner of the above Negroes, if he ſells them both, will want to purchaſe a Negro Boy of about 12 or 14 Years of Age, who can take Care of a Horſe. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 40—43

To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

CHOICE northern beaver and large racoon by the pack or ſmaller quantity, half dreſſed dear and red hair leather, old coat beaver, very beſt whiting by the hogſhead, a few caſks claret, French cotton in large and ſmall bails, beſt French indico, Heſſians, crokes, a few ſets ſuperfine table cloths and napkins, large ſtrong men's ſhoes, black and white wampum, hair pipes, ſhells for Indians, beſt oil flints, vermillion, tin kettles, 15 or 20 in a neſt; ſmall white and coloured beads, lead in ſmall bars, and a few caſks beſt Teneriffe wine in quarter caſks. 34—

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 42

Wanted to go to Virginia, *on good Wages*,

A Sober ſingle Man, of a good Character, who underſtands the Smith's Buſineſs and is a good Workman.

ALSO,

Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a ſingle Man of like Character, who underſtands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the ſame Place, who may likewiſe hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange. 36—